Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1273.] FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, 1796. [VOLUME X.

THE PANTHEON,

And RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE,

For Equeſtrian and Stage performances, Corner of Cheſnut and Sixth-ſtreets, will be opened on MONDAY, October the 10th, with a

Brilliant Diſplay of Scenery,

AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTINGS,

New lights, and a great variety of

SUPERB DECORATIONS.

MR. RICKETTS will endeavor to make the entertainments of each evening as agreeable as poſſible, being reſolved to uſe his beſt exertions to render ſatisfaction to his friends and patrons.

☞ The doors will open at 6 o'clock—Performance commences at 7—Boxes 7s. 6d.—Pit 3s. 9d.

Tickets to be had at the ticket office of the Pantheon, and at Œllers's hotel.

Evenings of Performance to be Monday, Wedneſday, Thurſday and Saturday.

No. 153.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-fourth day of September, in the twenty-firſt year of the independence of the United States of America, William Cobbett of the ſaid diſtrict hath depoſited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"The Political Cenſor, or Review of the moſt intereſting political occurrences relative to the United States of America—By Peter Porcupine"—In conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the times therein mentioned." SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk Diſtrict Pennſylvania.

Plans of the city of Philadelphia,

Including the NORTHERN LIBERTIES and diſtrict of SOUTHWARK,

Publiſhed, and ſold by

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

No. 68, High ſtreet,

(Price one dollar.)

THIS plan is 26 inches ſquare, and has been engraved by one of the firſt artiſts in the city, from a late and accurate ſurvey. Purchaſers are entitled to a pamphlet with each plan, giving "ſome account of the city, its population, trade, government, &c.

July 19 tu&ftf

For Sale,

The Brig MARY,

Lying at Meſſrs. Willings and Francis's Wharf, burthen 200 barrels, built in Philadelphia in 1793, of live oak and red cedar.—She is well ſound, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith.

Oct. 6. dtf.

For New-York, Newport, and Providence,

The new Sloop EAGLE,

John Earl, maſter: will ſail in a few days; has elegant accommodations for paſſengers, and will take freight on moderate terms. Apply to the maſter on board, or to

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

October 5. dtS

DISTRICT COURT, Pennſylvania Diſtrict. } ſſ.

IN purſuance of a writ to me directed, from the Honorable Richard Peters, Eſquire, Judge of the Diſtrict Court of the United States, in and for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, will be expoſed to Public Sale at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the 12th day of October inſt. at 12 o'clock at noon, the SHIP called

The JOSEPHUS,

With all and ſingular her tackle, apparel and furniture, as the ſame now are, the ſaid ſhip having been condemned to pay mariners wages, &c. WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marſhal.

Marſhal's Office, 4th October, 1796. d

For Boſton,

The Schooner JOHN,

A conſtant trader, Peter Coffin, maſter, lying at Mr. Vanuxem's wharf, will ſail in all next week. For Freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board or to

Edward Stow, jun.

Who has received by the above veſſel,

Some excellent Pickled Salmon,

and a few quintals of the

Very beſt kind of Dumb Fiſh.

September 30. d9

FOR LONDON,

The capital ſhip CERES,

To ſail ſoon:—For freight or paſſage apply to DAVY, ROBERTS & Co. or

John Vaughan,

September 10. Front-ſtreet.

For Cork,

The Ship MaryAnn,

Francis Stuart, maſter: is a ſtrong, good ſhip, ſails faſt, and has good accommodations for paſſengers. Great part of her cargo being ready, ſhe will ſail in 10 days. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at Mr. Shortall's wharf,

Or to Stuart & Barr.

Sept. 29. dtf No. 100, South Front-ſtreet.

For Charter,

The Daniſh Barque BENEVENTURA,

Samuel Stub, maſter,

A good veſſel, of about two hundred tons burthen. JESSE & ROBERT WALN.

Sept. 17. dtf

For Charter,

The Ship Dominick Terry,

Jacob De Hart, maſter: an excellent veſſel, of about 3000 barrels burthen.

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

September 21. d

For Sale,

30 Hogſheads of choice New-England Rum,

Landing from the ſchooner John, at Vanuxem's wharf.—For terms apply to No. 71, North Water Street, at the head of the wharf.

Oct. 3. dtf.

The Cargo of the Polacre Independent,

CAPTAIN CATHCART, from Alicant and Liſbon, landing at the ſubſcribers wharf—

28 Pipes of Brandy
18 Bales of Spaniſh wool
3 do. of Anniſeed
7000 Buſhels of beſt Liſbon Salt
80 Boxes of Lemons

For ſale by WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

ALSO,

Seventy Hogſheads of prime JAMAICA SUGARS, received by the ſhip Dominick Terry, Capt. De Hart, from Kingſton.

Sept. 13. d

LANDING,

From on board the Brig REBECCA, Dominic Davine, Maſter, at Philip Care's Wharf, and for Sale by the Subſcriber,

London Particular Madeira WINE,

In Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter Caſks.

There are in the above parcel 10 Hhds. of CHOICE OLD WINE, fit for immediate uſe.

Robert Andrews,

Sept. 6. mw&f No. 86, So. Wharves.

Thomas Ryerſon

HAS juſt received, by the ſhips Molly and Hamburgh Packet from Liverpool, and the Light Horſe from Briſtol, and is now opening for ſale, at his ſtore No. 177, Market-ſtreet, an extenſive aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware and Saddlery.

The ſhip Caroline, now on her paſſage from Liverpool to Philadelphia, brings the remainder of his fall importation.

N. B. At the above ſtore may be had, a few elegant Mahogany Caſes for Table Furniture; alſo, a good aſſortment of the beſt kinds of Knives and Forks.

Sept. 23. d

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,

No. 76 High Street,

HAS received, by the lateſt arrivals from Europe and the Eaſt Indies, a well ſelected aſſortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdaſhery Goods; which he will ſell, Wholeſale and Retail, on the loweſt terms;

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Some fine India muſlins embroidered with gold and ſilver
Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto
Do do do do Handkerchiefs
Some extra black taffeties, luteſtrings and colored Perſians
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Long and ſhort Nankeens
Engliſh Mantuas of the firſt quality
Damaſk table linen and napkins, very fine
Silk Hoſiery, an elegant aſſortment
Thread and cotton do
Umbrellas—green ſilk, oil'd do. and do cloth
French cambrics, very fine
Iriſh Linens, do. &c. &c. June 14 §

FOR SALE.

PORT WINE, and
HOLLAND GIN, of the firſt qualities in Pipes.

FRAUNCES and VAN REED,

Brokers and Commiſſion Merchants, No. 63, So. 3d St. Who diſcount approved NOTES of hand.

N. B. An APPRENTICE Wanted.

September 14. mwf

For ſale by the ſubſcribers,

IN PENN-STREET,

130 quarter Cheſts freſh Hyſon Tea;
100 ditto do. freſh Souchong Tea;
300 Boxes China, containing ſmall tea ſetts of 42 pieces;
400 pieces Bandanoes.

Willings & Francis.

January 30 tt&f

FOR SALE,

By N. and J. FRAZIER,

No. 95, S. Front-ſtreet,

Prime Boſton Beef, in barrels.
Georgia Cotton.
Carolina Rice and Indigo.
Sherry and Teneriffe Wines, of excellent quality.
Ravens Duck.
Indio Bandanno's.
Sewing Silks, various colours.
Coſſahs and Gurrahs.

Sept. 17. tu&s4w.

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for ſale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, for the City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Patteſon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete liſt of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The ſubſcriber ſolicits the application of the public and his friends, who wiſh to purchaſe or ſell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houſes, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on depoſit of property.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *Auguſt* 18, 1796. mth

NOTES LOST.

WHEREAS two notes drawn by Benjamin Haſkell and George W. Kirkland, dated Boſton, the 24th February, 1796, payable to Joſeph May, or order, in 18 months after date, one for One Thouſand Dollars, the other Fifteen Dollars, were ſtolen with ſome other papers out of a trunk on the Lancaſter road. It is requeſted that any perſon to whom they may be offered for negociation, will give notice thereof to the ſubſcriber.

GARRET COTTRINGER.

Sept. 30. ttstf

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE Partnerſhip between ROBERT ANDREWS and DAVID MEREDITH, under the firm of ANDREWS and MEREDITH, being diſſolved. All perſons who are indebted to, or who have claims againſt the ſaid houſe, are requeſted to apply for ſettlement to the ſubſcriber.

ROBERT ANDREWS,
No. 86, So. Wharves.

Sept. 6, 1796. d tf

John Whiteſides & Co.

Have for Sale,

Venetian Red,
Spaniſh Brown,
White Lead, ground in oil:
Shot, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
London Porter, in caſks and bottles.
Green Copperas.
Several crates of Queens Ware, in ſetts, with deſert ditto compleat.
Bliſtered Steel,
German ditto.

Sept. 21. d2w

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.

An Invoice of Cordage,

Conſiſting of different ſizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ſhip Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27. dtf

NANKEENS,

Of the firſt quality, FOR SALE BY,

RD. and JAS. POTTER.

For any quantity above Five Thouſand Pieces, a liberal credit will be given. R. & J. P.

September 13. T. tf

70,000 Pieces Nankeens,

Of the beſt quality and on reaſonable terms,

FOR SALE BY

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Auguſt 26. dtf

Philip Nicklin & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Souchong
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon } FRESH TEAS
Hyſon and
Imperial
Yellow Nankeens
China Ware, aſſorted in Boxes and Cheſts
Quickſilver
Bandanno Handkerchiefs of excellent quality in cheſts
London Market
London particular } MADEIRA WINE in pipes, hogſheads, & quarter caſks
New-York Market
Teneriffe Wine in pipes and hogſheads
Sugar Candy by the Box
Sail Canvas No. 1 a 8
Lead in ſheets
3 Caſks of Cutlery aſſorted
A few cheſts of Mancheſter Goods, aſſorted thickſets, cords, ſtriped Nankeens, &c.
3 Small packages of black ſewing-ſilks
8 Tierces Virginia Snake-root.
Nails aſſorted in caſks

July 18 mw&f

Wanted to Rent,

A convenient, well furniſhed Bed Chamber,

With a good fire-place, in an airy and healthy part of the city. The perſon who wants to rent ſuch a chamber, would have no objection to board, or breakfaſt only, with the family occupying the houſe, as may be moſt agreeable. Apply to the printer.

September 29. taw

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

TO the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, and the County of Delaware, that a general election will be held on Tueſday the eleventh day of October next.—The election to be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and one o'clock in the afternoon.

When the freemen of the City of Philadelphia, are to meet at the State-houſe in the ſaid city, to elect

Six Repreſentatives for ſaid city in General Aſſembly,

One Repreſentative for ſaid city in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

Twenty perſons for members of the Common Council.

Twelve perſons for members of the Select Committee.

The Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia to elect

One perſon for Governor
Two perſons for Coroners
One perſon for County Commiſſioner

The Freemen of the County of Philadelphia, to elect

Six Repreſentatives for ſaid County in General Aſſembly.

One Repreſentative for ſaid county in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

The Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, and County of Delaware, to elect

One Senator for the State

The Freemen of the townſhip of the Northern Liberties are to hold their election at the town-houſe in Second Street continued, above Coats's Street.

The Freemen of the townſhips of Germantown, Roxborough and Briſtol, are to hold their election at the Union School Houſe in Germantown.

The Freemen of the townſhips of Oxford, Byberry, Lower Dublin and Moreland, are to hold their election at the houſe of the late John Barnſley in Buſsletown, in the townſhip of Lower Dublin.

And the Freemen of the Diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhips of Moyamenſing, Paſſyunk, and Kingſeſſing, are to hold their election at the State-Houſe in the City of Philadelphia.

The Conſtables of each Ward, Diſtrict, &c. are to hold their election, in the different diſtricts to chooſe their inſpectors for the enſuing year, and to give their attendance at the time and reſpective places.

Sept. 26. JOHN BAKER, Sheriff.

*** The Electors of Cheſter county are requeſted to meet at Hunt Downing's, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, on Friday, the 7th day of October enſuing, to form a ticket for the enſuing election.

September 12, 1796.

*** The Inhabitants of the county of Cheſter are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Abraham Marſhall, in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, in ſaid county, on the 7th day of October next, in order to conſult on a general ticket for the enſuing election.

September 14, 1796.

WANTED,

An APPRENTICE to the Printing Buſineſs.

Enquire at this Office. Aug. 9

University of Pennſylvania,

October 5, 1796.

The Medical Lectures will commence the firſt Monday in November. taw3w

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India Tamboured Muſlins.

A ſmall, handſome aſſortment of Muſlins, viz.

Fine tambour'd Malda and Santipore Muſlins, various patterns and prices.
Plain 6-4 Jaconet.
Corded and croſs-barred Muſlin Shawls.
Ditto ditto 6-4 and 4-4 Doreas.
Muſlin Handkerchiefs, fine and coarſe.
Japan Muſlins, and
A few pieces extraordinary fine Long Cloths.

FOR SALE BY

Thomas Tingey,

No. 121, South Third-ſtreet.

Sept 12. tutf&f

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ſhip Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general aſſortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

A variety fine worked and plain Muſlins,

Doreas, &c. Alſo,

A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,

In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,

For Sale by

Willings & Francis,

No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

TAKE NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends to make application for a renewal of the following certificate, ſuppoſed to be loſt on the paſſage to England in April 1794:

Certificate No 10335, dated 15th November, 1793, for 2830 dollars and 92 cents—Six per cent. domeſtic debt, on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, in the name of the Hon. John Trevor.

ROBERT BIRD, at John Warder's.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 30th, 1796. tu&f6w

New-England Rum,

In hogſheds,

Welſh's beſt Boſton Chocolate,

And

HYSON-SKIN TEA, in quarter cheſts,

FOR SALE, BY

A. MARPLE & ISR. W. MORRIS,

No. 60. Dock-ſtreet.

Sept. 24. co6t.

Great is TRUTH *and muſt prevail.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for ſale at No. 41 Cheſnut-ſtreet by J. ORMROD,

An Apology for the Bible,

By R. WATSON, D. D. F. R. S.

Biſhop of Landaff, &c.

Being a complete refutation of Paine's *Age of Reaſon,*

And the only anſwer to the Second Part.

Auguſt 30. dtf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By W. YOUNG, MILLS and Son,

[Price 50 cts. in boards, 62 1-2 neatly bound]

An Apology for the Bible,

In a ſeries of Letters,

Addreſſed to Thomas Paine, author of a book entitled *The Age of Reaſon, part the ſecond, being an inveſtigation of true and fabulous theology.*

By R. WATSON, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Biſhop of Landaff, and Regius Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of Cambridge.

Sept. 16. tu&f6

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By MATHEW CAREY, 118, Market-ſtreet,

A Diſſertation on Slavery,

WITH A PROPOSAL

For the Gradual Abolition of it

In the State of Virginia.

By ST. GEORGE TUCKER, Profeſſor of Law in the Univerſity of William and Mary, and one of the Judges in the General Court in Virginia.

"Slavery not only violates the Laws of Nature and of "Civil Society, it alſo wounds the beſt forms of govern-"ment: in a Democracy, where all men are equal, ſlave-"ry is contrary to the ſpirit of the conſtitution."

[*Monteſquieu.*]

Sept. 29. 6

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By W. YOUNG, MILLS and Son,

Corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

Price 12 1-2 cents,

The Preſident's Addreſs

To the People of the United States,

INTIMATING

The reſolution he has formed to decline being conſidered among the number of thoſe out of whom a choice is to be made, at the enſuing election of a Preſident of the United States.

Sept. 20. ws6

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

By J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

(Price 12 1-2 Cents)

The PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the People *of the* United States,

Announcing his intention of retiring from public life at the expiration of the preſent conſtitutional term of preſidency.

September 20. d

Mordecai Lewis

HAS FOR SALE,

NANKEENS, long and ſhort.
China, well aſſorted.
Quickſilver.
Diapers
Baftas.
Coſſas.
Bandano Handkerchiefs.
Roll Brimſtone.

Sept. 6. tt&ſrm

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	17/5	
Three per Cent.	10/5	int.
4½ per Cent.	14/	off.
5½ per Cent.	16/4	
Deferred Six per Cent.	13/6	
BANK United States,	19 to 20 pr ct.	
—— Pennsylvania,	26 to 27	
—— North America,	45 to 46	
Insurance Comp. North-America,	37 1-2 per cent. adv.	
—— Pennsylvania,	par to 2 per cent. adv.	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £.100 sterl.	par.
—— at 60 days,	par to 162 1-2
—— at 90 days,	161 à 162 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder,	42
—— 90 days,	40

Washington Lottery.

The Twenty-sixth & Twenty-seventh days' drawing of the Washington Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 234, Market-street, where tickets may be examined.

N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other lotteries may be procured.

October 7, 1796. df

Washington Lottery.

The twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days drawing are arrived at the office No. 147, Chesnut-street.

Prizes in the above Lottery are exchanged for tickets warranted undrawn.

Oct. 7. fm&w3

Just Imported,

Tin Plates in boxes
Sheet and bar Lead
Shot—all sizes, patent and common
Copper bottoms and sheets
English shoes and boots in cases
Taunton Ale in casks of 10 doz. each
Basket Salt
Wool Cards
Gold Watches.

For Sale by
Simon Walker,
Oct. 7. mwfim Dock-street.

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Bucks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.	500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos	15,000
9,400 do. of	15	do.	141,000
	10,054	Prizes	300,000
	10,046	Blanks	
	30,000	Tickets at Ten Dollars	300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner. of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

October 7. 2aw tf

For Sale,

The remarkable fast sailing
SCHOONER *LIVELY,*

now lying at Hamilton's wharf, built in 1794 by Mr. Yard at Kensington, of live-oak and red-cedar—her dimensions are 68 feet 3 inches length on deck—19 feet 6 inches breadth, of beam—8 feet 4 inches hold—and carries between 5 and 600 barrels flour.—The Lively being well known here, any further description of her is unnecessary—suffice it to say, that she is not inferior to any vessel of her size in any respect whatever—For terms apply to
EDWARD DUNANT,
No. 149, south Front-street.

Who will have landed on Wednesday morning next, from on board the Brigantine LIBERTY, Captain MURPHEY, at said wharf.

100 *Hogsheads prime Havanna Molasses.*

He has likewise for sale,
A few packages of CALCUTTA GOODS—Consisting of, Pungim Cloths, Humhums, Tickerys, Baftaes, Coffaes, Barhar, Pullicat and Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Guzenahs, black Taffaties, Choppa Romalls, Gurrahs, Patna Chintzes &c. &c. Also,
A quantity of Rhode-Island CHEESE, Spermaceti CANDLES, and a few Barrels BEEF.

October 3. 6t. *

No 152.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the seventeenth day of September, in the twenty-first year of the independence of the United States of America, William Mitchell, of the said district, deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"A new and complete system of book-keeping, by an "improved method of double entry, adapted to retail, do- "mestic and foreign trade; exhibiting a variety of trans- "actions which usually occur in business. The whole "comprised in three sets of books; the last set being a copy "of the second, according to those systems most generally "in use, is given in order to exhibit, by a comparative "view, the advantages of the system now laid down. To "which is added, a table of the duties payable on goods, "wares and merchandise imported into the United States "of America. The whole in dollars and cents.

"By William Mitchell."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, clk. dist.
Pennsylvania.

N. B. The above Book is now published, and may be had of the Booksellers. October 5. *law4w

Extract of an Address from a candidate for the office of Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, published in the Alexandria paper.

One of the charges against Mr. Jefferson, to which my former address alludes, is, that at a meeting of Mr. Burr, of New-York, a man of considerable talents, and one who has been as violent an opposer to the present government and its administration as any in America, with several gentlemen of this state equally violent in their politics, at Mr. Jefferson's house, in October last, the rash and violent measures brought forward in the last session of congress, which most of us then thought, and I still think, would have led this country into a war with Britain, were planned and approved of by Mr. Jefferson; who, it is said, wrote to the different southern members, urging them to persevere in the line of conduct there agreed. In proof of this, it is also said, a letter of his will be shown: and should these things be made appear, I cannot hesitate to declare, that I will not vote for him.

With respect to Mr. Adams, whose conduct has shewn that he is a friend to the present government, it has been the policy of those unfriendly to it to charge him with anti-republican principles, and an attachment to monarchy; and have quoted a book called Adams's Defence, to prove that he possesses such sentiments. I have read that book with attention, and find nothing in it to justify that charge. It breathes, throughout the whole, as far as I am capable of judging, the purest republican principles.

But greatly to be lamented, and to the disgrace of this country, it is said two parties are formed in it, one in favour of the French, and the other the British. I detest them both, and think it may be well feared, that with these party principles in our rulers, we may become a prey to one on the other. We are told, that Mr. Ames, when he was in this country, said, that the people of New-England looked on Mr. Adams as a man attached to the British party, and that in his opinion they would vote for Mr. Henry as President in preference to to him. Mr. Ames and the people there know Mr. Adams better than we do; and if he made such a declaration, I should think it conclusive evidence. My wish is, that we may fix upon such characters as will give their whole attention to the interest of their own country, leaving foreign nations to act for themselves in the same manner, if they chuse to do so.—And it is for this reason that I do at present feel disposed to vote for Mr. Henry and Mr. Pinekney, as President and Vice President. If these gentlemen should not be candidates, and either Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Adams must be President, it would become the duty of your Electors to vote for the one who, from the best information, may be least exceptionable.

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September 27, 1796.

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This truly excellent lady, in addition to a good understanding and the moral and social virtues which adorned her character, was eminently distinguished by her genuine and vital piety.

Long had she felt the force of that great truth, to glorify God is the most desirable end of human life. This principle had so fully taken possession of her heart, that for several of her last years, she appeared to act continually under its governing influence: and while she exemplified true religion in its excellency and importance, in her own temper and conduct, she did not fail to to improve every favourable opportunity for recommending it to others, in a kind, engaging manner, by her conversation; the influence of which, there is just reason to believe, will be felt by many, and especially by the younger part of her friends, through the remainder of their lives.

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Some members of the national assembly having in one of the late sittings, attributed the desertion of the Batavian troops to their being placed in the first line; and this assertion being denied by other members, as well as the committe of union for affairs on land—

"Head-quarters, Utrecht, 28 Prairial (16th June)
"fourth year of the French republic,
"one and indivisible.

"Citizens,

"I read in the public papers, the ridiculous declaration of some deputies respecting the motives for desertion in the Batavian troops, ascribing it to their being placed in the first line, when they should be in the second, &c.

"When the Batavian convention placed under my command the army of the republic, it imposed on me no conditions about placing it in the first or second line; and this mark of its extreme confidence has impressed me with gratitude. In return for that confidence, and for yours also, citizens, I am eager to inform you, that the desertion has no other source than the scarcity of provisions and necessaries—so scanty and dear, that they who are paid in money, cannot procure them in their cantonments. To feed your soldiers, is the true means of preventing desertion; and you need look for no other.

"It must also be observed, that your regiments did not make war to support your revolution; and possibly there may be individuals amongst them who do not like it: far, therefore, from blaming their emigration, I am exceedingly pleased to find none remain but the true patriots, whose ardor and courage can alone support it.

"Would it not be equally extravagant and impolitic on my part, to place behind me in the second line troops, in whom I can have no confidence? And should the enemy appear before me, would it not be putting myself between two fires, in case they should have an understanding with the suspected individuals that may be amongst your troops? I repeat it—this emigration is, perhaps, salutary; and I would rather give battle with a handful of brave men, than with a large army composed of poltroons and counter-revolutionists.

"Feed your troops and they will be in good condition; pay them well, and you will retain the brave; but as to the scoundrels or cowards, I tell you once more, you should not interrupt them. Such is my opinion, which I pray you to communicate to the national assembly, that it may not be diverted from more serious considerations—Such is the answer I would give to those deputies who would place in the second line those brave Batavians, who, true to their colours, desire only to combat in the cause of liberty, and rival the glory of the French, who have all along so gallantly defended it.

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"For a month, lieutenant-general Dumorceau commanded the three divisions of the line; and for eight days lieutenant-general Daendals has succeeded him. At this moment, three battalions and four Batavian squadrons are moving to join the vanguard of the French, stationed between Nimeguen and Dusseldorf, to cover the last place, and support the left army of the Sambre and the Meuse—I wish them to partake the glory which the French burn to acquire anew. I wish them to fraternize and maintain that noble emulation, of which the sublimest end is—liberty.

(Signed) "BEURNONVILLE,
"The general in chief of the combined French
"and Batavian armies of the north."

This letter being read in the assembly, the president proposed that it should be printed, and the discussion adjourned, which was agreed to.

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FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7 1796.

MARRIED, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, on Thursday evening, September 30th, Mr. DAVID EVANS, jun. to Miss MARY CAREY, both of this city.

DIED, last evening, Master JOHN WILKINSON, son of General Wilkinson.

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Mr. FENNO,

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PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Sept. 29.

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3210 *making a choice.*

Jeremiah Smith,	5822	are chosen.
Abiel Foster,	5667	
William Gordon,	3468	
Jonathan Freeman,	2206	in nomination.
Peleg Sprague,	1219	

NEW-YORK, October 6.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

We stop the Press to announce the arrival late last evening at the Hook, of the ship Hope, Capt. Haley, in 41 days from London, with late and important news—Italian war closing—Austrian Rhine army flown into Bohemia—21,000 Austrians killed and taken!—Peace at hand. The ship did not come up last evening, but the Capt. and Mr. J. Aspinwall merchant, a passenger, came up in the boat about 9 o'clock, and Mr. Aspinwall was so polite as to favour us with "The Express," of August 18, and "the Star," of August 22—From which we hasten to disclose such scenes as are not yet recorded in the Annals of Wars! By this ship we have received regular files to Aug. 22, from which we shall lose no time in extracting the other important official details which we have not time nor room this day to insert. The Ellis, Capt. Harvey, sailed 3 weeks before the Hope. [*Argus.*]

From the Express Evening Chronicle, of August 18.

COMPLETE RUIN OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY!

The following is translated from the Moniteur of the 14th inst.

In the sitting of the council of 500, Aug. 13, a secretary read the following message:

Citizens Directors,

The details that the directory transmitted to you by their message of Aug. 12, on the operations of the army of Italy, were only the prelude to successes more brilliant. The commander in chief of that army has transmitted to the directory the history of five memorable days, which assure, for ever, the glory of our arms in those countries. In five days, behold the campaign finished in Italy! Gen. Wurmser has lost 12,000 men, who have been made prisoners, 6000 have been killed, and 70 pieces of cannon have fallen into our hands, together with 120 waggons. The rest of his army is dispersed.

Lar. Lepeaux, President.
By the Executive Directory,
Lagarde, Secretary.

On the proposition of Pastoret, the Council decreed, "that the army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of their country."

LONDON, MONDAY Aug. 22.

On Saturday the Paris papers of the 15th and 16th instant, were received after our paper was at press. They contain the official accounts of the late successes of the French in Italy, of which we had before only the substance in an official message sent by the directory to the council of five-hundred. They contain besides, some official details respecting the operations of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

This morning we received the Paris Journals of the 17th, 18th and 19th inst. They contain a letter from General Buonaparte, which our readers will find in its proper place, giving an account of the raising of the siege of Peschiera, and the recapture of Verona by the French troops previous to which the Austrians made a last ineffectual effort to retrieve their affairs. The wretched remains of the Imperial troops have taken refuge in Tyrol. The Paris Journals also contain some official letters from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, but they are of dates anterior to those which we have given in the preceding columns from the Paris papers which reached us on Saturday, and afford only details of operations, the result of which is already known: we therefore postpone until to-morrow, these and some other articles of less importance, that we may reserve room for the contents of the

HAMBURGH MAIL,

Which arrived this morning—The accounts which it brings respecting the operations of the war in Germany, are not of a later date than those from the French papers. They contain, however, some important particulars not before known. The accounts from Italy are only details of the short-lived advantages which general Wurmser had gained before the tide of victory had again turned in favour of the French, and enabled them to gain those successes which have been detailed at such length by Buonaparte in his dispatches to the directory. These we shall lay before our readers to-morrow.

The political state of Germany seems fast hasting to that crisis which we have more than once called to the attention of our readers. The little states and free cities are now only talked of as *make-weights* in the general adjustment of the greater interest; and it is not impossible, will be considered as divisible spoil, and treated like wretched Poland. —But all this is perhaps as necessary as the war itself was to prevent the spread of revolutionary principles, to maintain regular government, and *to secure individual property!*

We shall offer no further comment on the contents of the mail, but lay the principal articles which have reached us before our readers. They are as follow—

FRANKFORT, August 6.

Well informed persons positively state that negociations for an armistice are on foot. According to them the fortresses of Mentz and Ehrenbreitstein are to be abandoned to the French; and the republican troops are to retreat to a certain line of demarkation, to the end, that they may not interrupt the operations of the congress, which is to meet at Hainau. This congress is to be convened by the emperor, jointly with the French republic. All the powers which have taken a part in the coalition are to send thither deputies; and after the treaty between the two former powers is concluded, the difference between the others are to be arranged, and the last hand put to a general peace.

Among the effects lately seized by the French between Wurtzbourg and Gemunden, was the equipage of the imperial envoy, count de Shlick; together with all the public and private plate belonging to the bishopric and bishop of Liege, as well as the plate of several of the rich abbeys of the Netherlands.

The king of France was on his way to seek a refuge at Dresden; but he was met at Amberg by a courier, who announced to him that circumstances required him to take another route. His majesty in consequence formed the resolution to repair to Prague, to proceed from thence to Russia. The elector of Treves is at Dresden, whither it is said the elector of Bavaria is also to repair.

Philipsbourg is violently cannonaded; and Manheim has been summoned within these few days. The sudden interruption of all correspondence with the latter place seems to confirm this intelligence.

August 9.

Our city not having paid the contributions that were demanded, within the time fixed for it, 18 hostages were last night taken up and sent off. The whole number of hostages carried off from this city amounts now to twenty-five.

A French corps of 8000 men, under general Hatry, has taken its position near Russeltheim, to compleat the surrounding of Mentz. On the 7th a heavy cannonade was heard near that fortress. It is said that the French have made themselves masters of Gustavsburg, on the point of the Mayn.

Since the 5th the fortress of Philipsburg is surrounded by the French.

Last week a great quantity of carpenter's and bricklayer's tools were put in requisition, to be used in blowing up the fortress of Konigstein. Every thing is now ready to effect this; the mines are dug and the blowing up of that fortress will take place this week, of which the inhabitants of Koningstein and its neighbourhood have received notice.

The fate of our city is now extremely critical. The French Commissary-Ordonnator, Dubretin, threatens to take the most violent measures, if the contributions are not shortly paid. Last night several houses were searched, the inhabitants of which were suspected not to have delivered up their arms. All mechanics have been ordered to give in an exact statement of the number of their journeymen and male servants. It is thought that the French, before they proceed to violent measures, mean to be well informed concerning the number of male inhabitants.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	17/5	
Three per Cent.	10/5	int.
4½ per Cent.	14/	off.
5½ per Cent.	16/4	
Deferred Six per Cent.	13/6	
BANK United States,	19 to 20 pr ct.	
—— Pennsylvania,	26 to 27	
—— North America,	45 to 46	
Insurance Comp. North-America,	37 1-2 per cent. adv.	
—— Pennsylvania,	par to 2 per cent. adv.	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £.100 sterl.	par.
—— at 60 days,	par to 162 1-2
—— at 90 days,	161 à 162 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder,	42
—— 90 days,	40

Washington Lottery.

The Twenty-sixth & Twenty-seventh days' drawing of the Washington Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 234, Market-street, where tickets may be examined.

N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other lotteries may be procured.

October 7, 1796. df

Washington Lottery.

The twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days drawing are arrived at the office No. 147, Chesnut-street.

Prizes in the above Lottery are exchanged for tickets warranted undrawn.

Oct. 7. fm&w3

Just Imported,

Tin Plates in boxes
Sheet and bar Lead
Shot—all sizes, patent and common
Copper bottoms and sheets
English shoes and boots in cases
Taunton Ale in casks of 10 doz. each
Basket Salt
Wool Cards
Gold Watches.

For Sale by
Simon Walker,
Oct. 7. mwfim Dock-street.

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Bucks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.	500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos	15,000
9,400 do. of	15	do.	141,000
	10,054	Prizes	300,000
	10,046	Blanks	
	30,000	Tickets at Ten Dollars	300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner. of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

October 7. 2aw tf

For Sale,

The remarkable fast sailing
SCHOONER *LIVELY,*

now lying at Hamilton's wharf, built in 1794 by Mr. Yard at Kensington, of live-oak and red-cedar—her dimensions are 68 feet 3 inches length on deck—19 feet 6 inches breadth, of beam—8 feet 4 inches hold—and carries between 5 and 600 barrels flour.—The Lively being well known here, any further description of her is unnecessary—suffice it to say, that she is not inferior to any vessel of her size in any respect whatever—For terms apply to
EDWARD DUNANT,
No. 149, south Front-street.

Who will have landed on Wednesday morning next, from on board the Brigantine LIBERTY, Captain MURPHEY, at said wharf.

100 *Hogsheads prime Havanna Molasses.*

He has likewise for sale,
A few packages of CALCUTTA GOODS—Consisting of, Pungim Cloths, Humhums, Tickerys, Baftaes, Coffaes, Barhar, Pullicat and Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Guzenahs, black Taffaties, Choppa Romalls, Gurrahs, Patna Chintzes &c. &c. Also,
A quantity of Rhode-Island CHEESE, Spermaceti CANDLES, and a few Barrels BEEF.

October 3. 6t. *

No 152.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the seventeenth day of September, in the twenty-first year of the independence of the United States of America, William Mitchell, of the said district, deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"A new and complete system of book-keeping, by an "improved method of double entry, adapted to retail, do- "mestic and foreign trade; exhibiting a variety of trans- "actions which usually occur in business. The whole "comprised in three sets of books; the last set being a copy "of the second, according to those systems most generally "in use, is given in order to exhibit, by a comparative "view, the advantages of the system now laid down. To "which is added, a table of the duties payable on goods, "wares and merchandise imported into the United States "of America. The whole in dollars and cents.

"By William Mitchell."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, clk. dist.
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NEW-YORK, October 6.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

We stop the Press to announce the arrival late last evening at the Hook, of the ship Hope, Capt. Haley, in 41 days from London, with late and important news—Italian war closing—Austrian Rhine army flown into Bohemia—21,000 Austrians killed and taken!—Peace at hand. The ship did not come up last evening, but the Capt. and Mr. J. Aspinwall merchant, a passenger, came up in the boat about 9 o'clock, and Mr. Aspinwall was so polite as to favour us with "The Express," of August 18, and "the Star," of August 22—From which we hasten to disclose such scenes as are not yet recorded in the Annals of Wars! By this ship we have received regular files to Aug. 22, from which we shall lose no time in extracting the other important official details which we have not time nor room this day to insert. The Ellis, Capt. Harvey, sailed 3 weeks before the Hope. [*Argus.*]

From the Express Evening Chronicle, of August 18.

COMPLETE RUIN OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY!

The following is translated from the Moniteur of the 14th inst.

In the sitting of the council of 500, Aug. 13, a secretary read the following message:

Citizens Directors,

The details that the directory transmitted to you by their message of Aug. 12, on the operations of the army of Italy, were only the prelude to successes more brilliant. The commander in chief of that army has transmitted to the directory the history of five memorable days, which assure, for ever, the glory of our arms in those countries. In five days, behold the campaign finished in Italy! Gen. Wurmser has lost 12,000 men, who have been made prisoners, 6000 have been killed, and 70 pieces of cannon have fallen into our hands, together with 120 waggons. The rest of his army is dispersed.

Lar. Lepeaux, President.
By the Executive Directory,
Lagarde, Secretary.

On the proposition of Pastoret, the Council decreed, "that the army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of their country."

LONDON, MONDAY Aug. 22.

On Saturday the Paris papers of the 15th and 16th instant, were received after our paper was at press. They contain the official accounts of the late successes of the French in Italy, of which we had before only the substance in an official message sent by the directory to the council of five-hundred. They contain besides, some official details respecting the operations of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

This morning we received the Paris Journals of the 17th, 18th and 19th inst. They contain a letter from General Buonaparte, which our readers will find in its proper place, giving an account of the raising of the siege of Peschiera, and the recapture of Verona by the French troops previous to which the Austrians made a last ineffectual effort to retrieve their affairs. The wretched remains of the Imperial troops have taken refuge in Tyrol. The Paris Journals also contain some official letters from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, but they are of dates anterior to those which we have given in the preceding columns from the Paris papers which reached us on Saturday, and afford only details of operations, the result of which is already known: we therefore postpone until to-morrow, these and some other articles of less importance, that we may reserve room for the contents of the

HAMBURGH MAIL,

Which arrived this morning—The accounts which it brings respecting the operations of the war in Germany, are not of a later date than those from the French papers. They contain, however, some important particulars not before known. The accounts from Italy are only details of the short-lived advantages which general Wurmser had gained before the tide of victory had again turned in favour of the French, and enabled them to gain those successes which have been detailed at such length by Buonaparte in his dispatches to the directory. These we shall lay before our readers to-morrow.

The political state of Germany seems fast hasting to that crisis which we have more than once called to the attention of our readers. The little states and free cities are now only talked of as *make-weights* in the general adjustment of the greater interest; and it is not impossible, will be considered as divisible spoil, and treated like wretched Poland. —But all this is perhaps as necessary as the war itself was to prevent the spread of revolutionary principles, to maintain regular government, and *to secure individual property!*

We shall offer no further comment on the contents of the mail, but lay the principal articles which have reached us before our readers. They are as follow—

FRANKFORT, August 6.

Well informed persons positively state that negociations for an armistice are on foot. According to them the fortresses of Mentz and Ehrenbreitstein are to be abandoned to the French; and the republican troops are to retreat to a certain line of demarkation, to the end, that they may not interrupt the operations of the congress, which is to meet at Hainau. This congress is to be convened by the emperor, jointly with the French republic. All the powers which have taken a part in the coalition are to send thither deputies; and after the treaty between the two former powers is concluded, the difference between the others are to be arranged, and the last hand put to a general peace.

Among the effects lately seized by the French between Wurtzbourg and Gemunden, was the equipage of the imperial envoy, count de Shlick; together with all the public and private plate belonging to the bishopric and bishop of Liege, as well as the plate of several of the rich abbeys of the Netherlands.

The king of France was on his way to seek a refuge at Dresden; but he was met at Amberg by a courier, who announced to him that circumstances required him to take another route. His majesty in consequence formed the resolution to repair to Prague, to proceed from thence to Russia. The elector of Treves is at Dresden, whither it is said the elector of Bavaria is also to repair.

Philipsbourg is violently cannonaded; and Manheim has been summoned within these few days. The sudden interruption of all correspondence with the latter place seems to confirm this intelligence.

August 9.

Our city not having paid the contributions that were demanded, within the time fixed for it, 18 hostages were last night taken up and sent off. The whole number of hostages carried off from this city amounts now to twenty-five.

A French corps of 8000 men, under general Hatry, has taken its position near Russeltheim, to compleat the surrounding of Mentz. On the 7th a heavy cannonade was heard near that fortress. It is said that the French have made themselves masters of Gustavsburg, on the point of the Mayn.

Since the 5th the fortress of Philipsburg is surrounded by the French.

Last week a great quantity of carpenter's and bricklayer's tools were put in requisition, to be used in blowing up the fortress of Konigstein. Every thing is now ready to effect this; the mines are dug and the blowing up of that fortress will take place this week, of which the inhabitants of Koningstein and its neighbourhood have received notice.

The fate of our city is now extremely critical. The French Commissary-Ordonnator, Dubretin, threatens to take the most violent measures, if the contributions are not shortly paid. Last night several houses were searched, the inhabitants of which were suspected not to have delivered up their arms. All mechanics have been ordered to give in an exact statement of the number of their journeymen and male servants. It is thought that the French, before they proceed to violent measures, mean to be well informed concerning the number of male inhabitants.

The day before yesterday the French ambaſſador at the court of Heſſe Caſſel, citizen Rivals, accompanied by the Heſſian miniſter of ſtate, baron Waitz de Eſchen, arrived here. They were met by a deputation from our ſenate, and were preſent at an entertainment prepared for them.

COLOGN, Auguſt 7.

General Bournonville, commander in chief of the army of the north, arrived here this morning, at eleven o'clock. He was received by the diſcharge of 20 pieces of artillery. The general of diviſion Cuſtelvert, with his ſtaff officers, and the city commandant, received him at the gate of Eigelſten, from whence they conducted him to the great ſquare, where he reviewed the garriſon. He will ſet out this afternoon for Bonn, to continue his viſit to the whole extent of the line.

Auguſt 9.

The lateſt advices from the upper rhine, dated the 4th inſtant, announce that the French army has made another general movement. The diviſion of General Laborde, which croſſed the Rhine at Huningen, after having taken poſſeſſion of Conſtance and Stockach, left a body of troops in the rear to facilitate its junction with the army of the Alps, and proceeded up the right bank of the Danube. —This manœuvre, which was intended to oblige the Auſtrians to recroſs that river rapidly, produced in a great meaſure the effect: on the 1ſt and 2d inſt. the Imperialiſts retreated from the poſts they occupied in the county of Rechtſberg on the Steig, and from thoſe near Geiſſengen, to proceed to different points of the Danube. In conſequence of theſe movements the whole of General Moreau's army advanced; and at the departure of theſe advices was advanced rapidly towards the Danube, which river the Auſtrians had not as yet entirely croſſed. General St. Cyr, commandant of the centre of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, had ſhifted his head quarters from Goeppingan to Donidorff near Heidenheim. General Deſaix, who commands the left wing was at Gemund; and the commander in chief had juſt eſtabliſhed his headquarters at Schondorff.

The army of the Sambre and Meuſe, and that of General Wartenſleben, oppoſite to it, have been perfectly tranquil ſince the affair of the 27th ultimo. According to the lateſt advices, the Auſtrian General had his head-quarters at Zeil; he had extended his wings, as if he meant to reſume offenſive operations. Since the flight of the balloon, nothing has paſſed either at Mentz or at Ehrenbreitſten.

On the 7th, after the eighteen hoſtages had been carried off, another edict was publiſhed concerning the payment of the contributions, and to avert the violent meaſures which threaten our city, the Senate has juſt acquainted the inhabitants, that, in caſe they were not immediately aſſiſted in the beſt poſſible manner, the deſtruction of this city and its conſtitution, within a few days, would be unavoidable. Every inhabitant was again ſummoned, within twenty-four hours, to deliver in all caſh and plate that could be found, to ſave our city.

Much as our city has till now refuſed to accept the offer of the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel to advance the money neceſſary for paying the contributions demanded by the French, it now finds itſelf under the neceſſity of accepting that offer—a ſtep which may be productive of diſagreeable conſequences. Yeſterday negociations were opened for that purpoſe by our Senate with the Heſſian Miniſter, Baron de Waitz. To day that miniſter, accompanied by the French Ambaſſador, Citizen Rival, departed from hence.

It is now publicly ſaid that our city will ſoon be under Heſſian government.

SUABIA, Auguſt 5.

On the 4th inſtant the French entered Ulm, from whence the imperialiſts had removed their magazines previous to their arrival. The imperialiſts are retreating to Bavaria, and will for the preſent take their poſition behind the Lech. It is ſaid, that archduke Charles, who paſſed by Augſburg on the 2d inſt. on his way to Bavaria, will join part of Wartenſleben's army, with which it will aſſiſt the operations of the army of Italy. The French column which has paſſed the Danube, and advances along the right bank of that river, is ſaid to conſiſt of 12,000 men, and general Moreau is following.

WESEL, Auguſt 13.

The ſecret plan formed in the cabinets for the maintenance of the equilibrium between the preponderating powers of Europe, is on the eve of being devoloped. The conditions are not as yet known; but it may be foreſeen, that there will be a queſtion of putting *many ſmall weights into each ſcale of the balance*, to form this equilibrium, which is to ſecure for a long time—at leaſt ſuch is the hope—the peace and tranquility of Europe.

RATISBON, Auguſt 18.

We have not yet learnt what ſucceſs the deputation of the diet to the French generals has met with. All we know of it is, that the French general of diviſion, Klein, has aſſured the Pruſſian counſellor of legation, count Bernſtorf, that the deputies will be ſucceſsful in their negociations.—Should they not be able to obtain a complete neutrality for the diet and our city, the deputies are inſtructed to negociate for paſſports for the ambaſſadors on their way to and from this city, for their archives and ſervants, as well as for the ſecurity of the inhabitants and their property.

A viſit from that part of the French army which is ſtationed in Franconia, is not expected here; but that part of the French army which is cloſely purſuing the archduke Charles, we may expect. The former part of the French army ſeems to be marching to Bohemia. It is ſaid, that from 14 to 20,000 men will be encamped in the neighbourhood of our city.

To day, three battalions of troops of Heſſe-Darmſtadt paſſed through this place. They are in the pay of England, and are marching to Trieſt, where they will be ſhipped for Gibraltar. They conſiſt of infantry and cavalry.

INTERESTING REFLECTIONS
On the foregoing Intelligence.
IMPORTANT!

Laſt evening arrived the ſhip Hope, captain Haley, in 41 days from London. From the late hour the papers were received, we have only time to give the following. Copious extracts to-morrow.

[*Daily Gaz.*]

LONDON, Auguſt 19.

The intelligence which we have this day to relate, is of ſo awful and tremendous a nature, that we cannot, without conſiderable agitation and pain, diſcharge our duty in communicating it to the public. It will excite wonder even in this miraculous campaign, and may perhaps produce ſome neglect and alarm in a nation that ſeems familiariſed with defeat, and reconciled to diſgrace. In the courſe of one day, we have learnt the tidings of the rout and diſperſion of mighty armies, of the abject humiliation and impending ruin of the greateſt powers—in one word, of events which ſeem to us to be little leſs than a prelude to the total deſtruction of the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of Europe.

It was natural and reaſonable that the imperial court ſhould conſider Italy as the quarter in which alone the French could be vulnerable. An army ſcattered over an extenſive country, and occupied in containing a reſtleſs and mutinous people, ſeemed to preſent many favourable points of attack. Towards Italy, therefore, the efforts of Auſtria appear to have been directed. It was even thought politic to weaken the army of the archduke, for the purpoſe of reinforcing Wurmſer, and a large body of men were detached for that object. By theſe extraordinary exertions, general Wurmſer found himſelf at the head of a gallant and well diſciplined army of 60,000 men; and that excellent officer ſeems to have thought himſelf in a condition to raiſe the ſiege of Mantua, and perhaps effect the recovery of Lombardy. His firſt ſucceſſes correſponded with the hopes that have been formed from ſo formidable a force. On the 29th ult. he drove the French from the poſt of Salo, ſituated on the left bank of the Lago di Garda, and ſhortly after expelled them from Breſcia, the capital of the Breſciano.

Theſe ſucceſſes, however, proved as ſhort lived as they were trivial. The army of Buonaparte had been reinforced by 25,000 men from La Vendee—that unfortunate celebrated country, through which the combined powers ſo long hoped to give a mortal wound to the French republic, but which has in fact proved the grave of the royaliſts, and the beſt nurſery of republican ſoldiers. He withdrew his troops from Verona, and concentrating his whole force, he marched without delay againſt Wurmſer. The dates and particulars of the aſtoniſhing events which followed, are ſo imperfect, that we can only give a very general ſketch of them. It appears, however, that Buonaparte attacked the Auſtrians at Lonado and Salo; and at the firſt of theſe places made 600 priſoners, and killed 2000 men. On the 3d inſtant, he again attacked them in the whole extent of their line—at Lonado, Caſtiglionne, and Montechiaro, with ſuch ſucceſs, as to have killed and wounded 2000, taken 30 field-pieces, and made 6000 priſoners, among whom were two general officers.

What the particulars of the events which ſucceeded this great victory were, we have not yet learnt; but ſuch has been their aſtoniſhing and awful reſult, that in five days (probably from the 1ſt to the 6th inſt) twelve thouſand Auſtrians have been made priſoners, ſix thouſand have been killed, ſeventy pieces of cannon have been taken, and their whole army have been completely routed and diſperſed. In this ſhort period has been annihilated a numerous, brave and diſciplined army, commanded by one of the moſt celebrated generals of his age; for the formation of which ſuch extraordinary efforts and ſacrifices were made; which was the ſole bulwark of Germany on the Italian frontier, and in which were depoſited the laſt faint hopes of the Court of Vienna.

At a calmer moment we might expreſs our aſtoniſhment at theſe ſtupendous, and almoſt incredible events, and pay a due tribute of admiration to the ſkill and valor which have wrought ſuch prodigies; but aſtoniſhment and admiration are loſt in feelings of a more awful kind, in the relation of victories, which threaten nothing leſs than the univerſal ſubjugation of Europe. The French are now the undiſputed maſters of Italy, from the Alps to the Straits of Meſſina; and whether they parcel it into dependant republics, or ſtill for a while, ſuffer its wretched princes, trembling in their palaces, to retain a precarious and nominal authority—it is in truth and ſubſtance a province of France.

If we turn our eyes towards Germany, the proſpect appears, if poſſible, ſtill more clouded and gloomy. The Diet of the Empire, aſſembled at Ratisbon on the 30th ult. in the laſt agony of diſmay and conſternation, paſſed a decree (which may perhaps, be one of the laſt acts of power they will ever exerciſe!) for imploring the French to grant a peace to the Germanic Body. They accuſed the Emperor of having protracted Hoſtilities; and his miniſter recriminated, by aſcribing all the calamities of the war to their inactivity and puſillanimity; accuſations which may both in part be true—But on what a miſerable and deſperate footing they muſt negociate, may be judged from the circumſtance, that they found it neceſſary to ſend a deputation of their own number to the French generals, ſupplicating them to grant protection to their perſons and archives! and that they have been compelled to employ the mediation of the King of Pruſſia for the ſame humiliating object. It is a groſs abuſe of language, to dignify by the name of negociation, the ignominious terms which a conqueror may chuſe to dictate to thoſe who are reduced to implore his protection.

Thus is this proud Aſſembly, the repreſentative of the greateſt number of princes and ſtates that were ever united in a political aſſociation, obliged to depend for its perſonal ſafety upon the precarious mercy and accidental moderation of thoſe who may command the armies of France. This wretched humiliation is not alone deſerving of notice as an aweful and memorable example of the viciſſitude of human affairs; he muſt be a ſhallow politician indeed, who does not perceive that ſuch inſtances of humiliation are likely to be productive of the moſt terrible conſequences. A victory over the dignity of the eſtabliſhed governments of Europe is as important to the French democracy as a victory over their armies. The one diffuſes their opinions as much as the other extends their territories. When the people of every country ſee all that has been the object of their veneration for ſo many ages, degraded and laid proſtrate in the duſt; their reverence will be changed into contempt; all the ſentiments which produce obedience to government will be extinguiſhed; and the bands of political ſociety looſened and diſſolved. While the fabric of the Germanic conſtitution, with all its faults, has been ever juſtly accounted one of the chief bulwarks of the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of Europe, is thus rapidly tumbling to pieces, the ſituation of the Emperor appears to be equally mortifying and unfortunate. Even the gallant ſpirit of Hungarian Loyalty, which has often, in the moſt deſperate moments, ſuſtained the tottering fortunes of the Houſe of Auſtria, has, on this occaſion, forſaken him. Hungary has been deaf to the voice of its diſtreſſed ſovereign, which in other times has produced ſuch powerful effects on that martial people.

We have received authentic intelligence that Gen. Kleber has entered Ratiſbon; but the particulars of his negociation (for ſo it will ſtill be ridiculouſly called!) with the captive diet, have not reached us. We have alſo the beſt reaſon to believe that ſome wretched terms of capitulation, which, by the courteſy of Europe, may be called a Treaty of Peace, have ere this been granted by the French to the Emperor at Munich. The term Negociation may be applied to ſuch tranſactions, but negociation implies at leaſt ſome equality. There is no negociation between a conqueror and a ſuppliant.

Whether the victorious Republicans will condeſcend to liſten to the ſupplications of Mr. Pitt, and voucheſafe to include him in the conditions which they may grant to the governments of Europe on their ſurrender, we know not; and amidſt the ſtruggling ſentiments of ſhame, ſorrow, terror and indignation, which at this moment fill our minds, we had almoſt ſaid we care not.

The probability ſeems rather againſt a peace with Great-Britain. The Emperor is too much overwhelmed by his own calamities and dangers, and too urgently preſſed by the neceſſity of an immediate accommodation, to be ſolicitous about the intereſts of an ally, whoſe deſtructive friendſhip has been the ſource of all his misfortunes: and in the race of ſuppliant ambaſſadors to Paris, Mr. Hammond ſeems likely to be outrun.

The deteſtation of the Republicans againſt a miniſter whoſe incendiary intrigues they believe to have ſtirred up all their foreign and domeſtic enemies, is ſtill unexhauſted; and they can have little inducement to grant terms, however humiliating, to a power whom they may injure materially, and which can ſcarcely, in any important intereſt, injure them.

We are perfectly ſenſible that ſome part of the intelligence may be called inconſiſtent with that earneſt and uniform deſire of Peace, which we have expreſſed ſince the commencement of this unfortunate conteſt. But there will not be the ſlighteſt real inconſiſtency in the conduct of the warmeſt enemies of the War, if they reprobate with equal warmth ſuch conditions of peace as Mr. Pitt is likely to obtain. The contrary conduct would in fact be groſsly inconſiſtent. His ignominious Peace will be the natural fruit of his abominable War. No man can deteſt the one, without abhorring the other.—The Articles of Peace will in truth be the beſt commentary on the nature of the War. Its principles and effects will be there written in characters that cannot be miſtaken. Reaſon will then be ſuperſeded, controverſy ſilenced, and folly herſelf be inſtructed. All thoſe fatal conſequences which were predicted by ſagacity and foreſight, and ridiculed by preſumptuous and infatuated ignorance, will, by that ruinous and ignominious treaty, be converted into hiſtory and record.

BOSTON, October 3.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Minerva, capt. D. Turner, 54 days from London. Left the Downs the 9th of Auguſt, and Cauſane-Bay, Plymouth, the 13th.—She brought London Papers to the 9th.

Paſſengers—Captain Triſtram Barnard, & Lady; Dudley Walker: Joſeph Loring, jun. John Graeſer; James Evans, Edward Tuckerman, jun. James Carter, jun. and Thomas Trewer.

Highly Important.

From the London MORNING CHRONICLE, Aug. 9.

The following Official Note has been ſent from the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambaſſador, Barthelemy, in Switzerland.

"The French Government is informed, that the Engliſh, after having ſtopped, during the war, under the moſt frivolous pretexts, every neutral veſſel, have juſt given the moſt poſitive orders to the commanders of their ſhips of war to ſeize, indiſcriminately, all the cargoes which they may ſuppoſe to be deſtined for the French.

"Whatever injury France may have ſuſtained from this conduct, ſhe has, nevertheleſs, continued to give the only example of the moſt inviolable reſpect for the Law of Nations, which conſtitute the pledge and ſecurity of their civilization. But after having long tolerated the offence of this machiavelian ſyſtem of policy, ſhe at length finds herſelf compelled, by the moſt urgent motives, to have recourſe to reprifals againſt England.

"The Executive Directory therefore orders, all the political Agents of the French Republic, to inform the different governments that the ſquadrons and privateers of the Republic will act againſt the ſhips of every country, in the ſame manner in which thoſe governments ſuffer the Engliſh to act againſt them.

"This meaſure ought not to ſurprize them, ſince it would be very eaſy to demonſtrate, that it is imperiouſly preſcribed, by neceſſity, and is only the effect of a lawful defence. If theſe powers had known how to make their commerce reſpected by the Engliſh, we ſhould have had no occaſion to have recourſe to this afflicting extremity.

"They will recollect, that the republic of France, ever generous, propoſed to all the belligerent powers to reſpect commerce; but that this propoſition, honorable to the government which made it, and dictated by the moſt perfect philanthropy, was rejected with pride by a government accuſtomed to treat with contempt the moſt ſacred laws of humanity, &c."

A fiſhing ſmack arrived here yeſterday from St. John's, Newfoundland, 22 day's paſſage. She brings a report, that a French fleet of ſix 74's and two frigates, had arrived off St. John's—had landed a number of troops to the northward of that place, and had burnt Bull's-Bay, and a number of other ſmall towns, and deſtroyed a great number of ſmall fiſhing veſſels on the Banks. The great length of the paſſage of this veſſel, together with many other circumſtances, induce us to believe the report is premature.

[A letter from Boſton by this day's mail informs, that it is admiral Richery's ſquadron which has deſtroyed the Britiſh ſettlements at Newfoundland.]

CONTINUATION OF
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,
By the late arrivals.

From the London Gazette, July 16.

Admiralty Office, July 16.

Extract of a letter from Sir John Jervis, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, and commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Nepean, dated Victory, off Toulon, June 10, 1796.

I acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that laſt evening, having obſerved a French cruizer working up to Hieres bay, within the iſlands, I called Captain Macnamara, of his majeſty's ſhip Southampton, on board the Victory, pointed the ſhip out, and directed him to make a daſh at her, through the Grand Paſs, which he performed with admirable ſpirit and alacrity; and I beg leave to refer their Lorſhips to his ſtatement incloſed, for the detail of this gallant action.

Southampton, off Toulon, June 10, 1796.

SIR,

In obedience to the orders I received from you on the Victory's quarter deck laſt evening, I puſhed through the Grand Paſs, and hauled up under the batteries on the North Eaſt end of Porquerolle with an eaſy ſail, in hopes I ſhould be taken for a French or neutral frigate, which I have great reaſon to believe ſucceeded, for I got within piſtol ſhot of the enemy's ſhip before I was diſcovered, and cautioned the captain through a trumpet not to make a fruitleſs reſiſtance, when he immediately ſnapped his piſtol at me and fired his broadſide. At this period, being very near the heavy battery of Fort Bregahſon, I laid him inſtantly on board, and lieutenant Lydiard, at the head of the boarders, with an intrepidity no words can deſcribe, entered and carried her in about ten minutes, although he met with a ſpirited reſiſtance from the captain (who fell) and a hundred men under arms to receive him. In this ſhort conflict the behaviour of all the officers and ſhip's company of the Southampton had my full approbation, and I do not mean to take from their merit by ſtating to you that the conduct of lieutenant Lydiard was above all praiſe. After laſhing the two ſhips together, I found ſome difficulty in getting from under the battery, which kept up a very heavy fire, and was not able to return through the Grand Paſs before half after one o'clock this morning, with the L'Utile corvette of 24 guns, French ſix pounders, commanded by Citizen Francois Veza, and 136 men, ſeveral of whom eſcaped on ſhore in the launch. I am happy to inform you that I only loſt one man, William Oirton, marine, who was killed by a piſtol ſhot near me on the quarter deck. From the beſt information I can obtain, the enemy had killed and wounded 25.

(Signed) J. MACNAMARA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 30.

Among the recent glories of the reign of Selim, the conſtruction of a mercantile marine is one which promiſes to be of the greateſt benefit to the Empire. Upwards of 200 veſſels, tranſports, have been launched lately, which joined to the ſhips already in our poſſeſſion, will make a formidable mercantile marine. To give them an inſtitute and code for their regulation, the Sultan has ordered a collection to be made of all the previous laws reſpecting the navy. To guarrantee the whole from the Malteſe corſairs, he deſigns to avail himſelf of the intervention of Spain, to negociate a treaty with the Grand Maſter, by which the two powers ſhall engage to reſpect each others flag, and particularly tranſport ſhips. The countries which have hitherto been our carriers, will ſee this with a jealous eye.

The Ruſſians are reported to gain brilliant victories over the Perſians, and their preparations in the Black Sea form a ſubject of inceſſant alarm to our Cabinet. The French Ambaſſador hitherto ſtimulates the Porte ineffectually to an open rupture with the Empreſs. The Dey of Tripoli has ſent among his preſents ſome ammunition of war, by a Spaniſh frigate.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.

ARRIVED.		Days.
Schr. Periphas, Dunn,	New-York	6
Pomona, Gardner,	Boſton	16
Two Brothers, Norton,	do.	17
Sloop Polly, Gladding,	Rhode Iſland	5
Betſey, Holmes,	North-Carolina	9
Brig Sally, Wilkins,	St Ubes	58
Libtrty, Murphy,	Havanna	17
CLEARED.		
Brig Pennſylvania, Tatem,	St Croix	
Alfred, Rogees,	New-York	
Sloop Diana, Pearſon,	Alexandria	

The ſhips Camilla, Williamſon was to ſail from Hamburgh for St. Ubes and the Liberty Ramage for Gottenburg ſhortly after the Eliza, arrived here yeſterday.

On the 6th of Auguſt, the ſhip Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raſor of Philadelphia was ſpoke by the brig Mary, going up to Breſt. Left at Breſt, brig ———, capt. Ruſſel, of this port—Off Uſhant capt. Jemmeny was boarded by the Melpomine, a britiſh frigate, which preſſed one of his hands.

The ſhip Eliza of Baltimore was ſpoke on the 10th of September, 8 days out, all well, bound to London.

The ſchooner Betſey, Eaſt was at Kingſton September 6, and ſhip Golden Age, Earl, was to ſail from thence on the 9th—both of Philadelphia.

NEWBURY PORT, Sept. 29.

FROM BERMUDA.

Capt. Seward who arrived here on Tueſday, 18 days from Grenada, informs, that they were again fitting out privateers there, and ſeveral had ſailed—an 18 gun ſhip belonging to the Tuckers, was to ſail as ſoon as manned—That they intended taking all American veſſels from Guadaloupe, and talked of taking thoſe from Cape-Francois—a new collector had arrived, and a new governor had been appointed, who was expected out directly, ſuppoſed to be in a ſhip off the iſland when capt. S. ſailed. The wreckers have commiſſions. Two privateers arrived juſt before capt. S. ſailed, one which had taken a ſloop from Guadaloupe bound to Rhode-Iſland, the men had arrived at Bermuda, ſloop was re-taken by the French—heard a prize had arrived, juſt before ſailing.

Mr. FRANCIS,
(Of the New Theatre)

TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his ſcholars and to the public. Mr. Francis intends, on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himſelf that his attention to his pupils hitherto renders any promiſes of conducting his future ſchemes on the moſt liberal and ſtricteſt terms, of propriety, totally unneceſſary.

N. B. Private tuition as uſual.

June 3 1aw

For Sale,

A Three ſtory BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Cheſnut ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, in which Meſſrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on buſineſs.

Poſſeſſion will be given in one month, or ſooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, ſituate in a convenient part of the city; the works almoſt new, on an entirely original conſtruction, and built of the beſt materials, and may be ſet to work immediately. Perſons who wiſh to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply at No. 278, South Second Street.

September 13. t t f tf

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third ſtreet, oppoſite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnerſhip, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the buſineſs of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commiſſion merchants. They buy and ſell on commiſſion every ſpecies of ſtock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houſes and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on depoſits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatneſs and diſpatch; accounts adjuſted, and books ſettled, in the moſt correct manner. Conſtant attendance will be given. They ſolicit a ſhare of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deſerve it.

N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy obſerved.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. Auguſt 27, 1796. m&wtf

Valuable Real Eſtate,

For ſale at Auction by Caſper Thiell, of Hamburg, late the property of James and William Kinnear.

For ſale by public auction, on the 9th day of November next enſuing, at the ſign of Gen. Waſhington, Wood's tavern, borough of Reading, Berks county, the following real eſtate, viz.

No. 1. A TRACT of land containing 465 acres with allowance for roads, called the Purchaſe, ſituated in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, patented, 18th of Jan. 1788. This tract, of which about 25 acres are cleared, is of good ſoil, ſituated on the Tomagua, or Little Schuylkill, well watered and timbered, on which is erected a good log dwelling houſe and ſtable.

No. 2. A tract of unimproved land, containing 284 acres, with allowance, &c. called Hopewell, patented 28th October, 1790, ſituated in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, ſoil good.

No. 3. A tract of unimproved land, containing 376 acres with allowance, &c. called Hillſburg, patented 28th October 1790, ſituation, &c. as No, 2.

No. 4. A tract of unimproved land, containing 388 acres, with allowance, &c. patented 28th of October, 1786, ſituation, &c. as No. 2 and 3.

No. 5. A tract of land, containing 268 acres, and 57 perches, with allowance, &c. ſituated in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, on Tomagua, or little Schuylkill, 5 miles above the town of Hamburg, on which is erected a well finiſhed two ſtory ſquared log dwelling houſe, 22 feet by 35, within the diſtance of 100 perches from a forge, with the advantage of a ferry and public houſe; theſe advantages render this tract very valuable.

No 16. A town lot in Hamburg, encloſed with a poſt and rail, or board fence, containing in front, 60 feet, and in depth 180 feet, ſubject to a ground rent of 7/6 per annum.

No. 17. A town lot in Hamburg, encloſed as no 16, to which it adjoins, being of the ſame dimenſions, and ſubject to the ſame ground rent, on which is erected a log ſtable, 16 by 18 feet

No. 18. A town lot in Hamburg, adjoining to No. 17, a corner lot, fronting on Main and Schuylkill ſtreets, dimenſions the ſame as No. 16 and 17, above deſcribed, ſubject to 10/0 per annum ground rent. On this lot is erected a large 2 ſtory dwelling houſe, 45 feet front on Main ſtreet, by 34 feet in depth on Schuylkill ſtreet, pleaſantly and advantageouſly ſituated for a ſtore.

N. B. The above deſcribed three town lots will be ſold ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

Conditions of ſale—One third of the purchaſe money to be paid to the ſubſcribers, or either of them in Philadelphia, at or before the expiration of one month from the day of ſale, when a deed of conveyance will be executed; the reſidue payable in 2 equal payments, at 6 and 12 months with intereſt, the payment whereof to be ſecured by mortgage on the premiſes.

James Henderſon,
Frederick Montmollin,
Thomas Rogers,
Joſeph D. Drinker,
} Aſſignees to the eſtate of James & Wm. Kinnear.

September 26. m & th.

Treaſury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June, 1797, to the thirty-firſt day of May, 1798, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Sanduſky Lake, and on Sanduſky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferſon; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Maſſac; at any place from Fort Maſſac to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the river Miſſiſippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey.

One quart and half a pint of ſalt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,
} per hundred rations

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

Have Imported in the late veſſels from Europe, &c. *AND HAVE FOR SALE,*

A general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon—

Amongſt which are,

BROAD and narrow CLOTHS,
Plain and twill'd COATINGS,
Roſe ſtriped and point BLANKETS,
FLANNELS and BAISES,
HATS aſſorted in caſes,
IRISH LINENS,
INDIA GOODS, generally,
A Conſigned Invoice of IRONMONGERY,

Compriſing a capital aſſortment to open a ſtore—including Thirty Caſks of NAILS. This invoice will be ſold entire on very advantageous terms.

September 20. d

Lottery

FOR raiſing ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſeven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1	Prize of	5000 dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
5		200	1000
20		100	2000
99		50	4950
200		25	5000
2000		10	20,000
5	Laſt drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each,		5000
2332 Prizes.			44,450
4018 Blanks.			
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,			44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, the ſuperintendants of the Patterſon Lottery have requeſted the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to thoſe perſons who have purchaſed in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finiſhed. A liſt of the Blanks and Prizes may be ſeen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 ſouth Second ſtreet, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG,
JONATHAN RHEA,
} Managers.

dtf eo

Samuel Richardet,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subſcription Room will be furniſhed with all the daily papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, together with thoſe of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the uſual refreſhments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choiceſt of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the moſt approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be ſupplied with the prime and earlieſt productions of the Seaſon.

Large and ſmall Parties, or ſingle Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfaſts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours moſt convenient to themſelves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furniſhed, and the utmoſt attention paid to cleanlineſs, and every other requiſite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himſelf that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to preſerve that patronage with which he has been ſo diſtinguiſhingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Treaſury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any ſums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a preſent intereſt of ſix per centum per annum.*

1ſt, That purſuant to an Act of Congreſs paſſed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the ſaid debt or ſtock will be reimburſed and paid in manner following, to wit. "Firſt, by dividends "to be made on the laſt days of March, June and Septem"ber for the preſent year, and from the year one thouſand "ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year one thou"ſand eight hundred & eighteen incluſive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the laſt day of "December for the preſent year, and from the year one "thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year "one thouſand eight hundred and ſeventeen incluſive, at "the rate of three and one half per centum upon the ori"ginal capital; and by a dividend to be made on the laſt "day of December, in the year one thouſand eight hun"dred and eighteen, of ſuch ſum, as will be then ade"quate, according to the contract, for the final redemp"tion of the ſaid ſtock."

2d. All diſtinction between payments on account of *Intereſt* and *Principal* being thus aboliſhed by the eſtabliſhment of the permanent rule of reimburſement above deſcribed, it has become neceſſary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore obſerve that the following form is eſtabliſhed for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I of do make, conſtitute and appoint of my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or ſhall be payable according to law, on the (here deſcribing the ſtock) *ſtanding in my name in the books of* (here deſcribing the books of the Treaſury or the Commiſſioner of Loans, where the ſtock is credited) *from* (here inſert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power alſo an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpoſe to make and ſubſtitute, and to do all lawful acts requiſite for effecting the premiſes, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my ſaid Attorney or his ſubſtitute, ſhall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

In Witneſs hereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal the day of in the year

Sealed and Delivered in preſence of,

BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of efore me perſonally came within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year laſt aforeſaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, purſuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treaſury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treaſurer of the United States.

July 23. w&ſ1 1 J.

For Sale,

A Complete Font of BREVIER,

ENtirely new, and yet unopened. The weight of this font is about 312 lb. It is from the Foundery of Wilſon & Sons, Glaſgow, and will be ſold at coſt & charges.

Alſo for Sale, a pair of Super Royal Chaſes.

Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, 119 Cheſnut-ſtreet.

September 27. dtf

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & caſh 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1 caſh prize of		10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	10,000
20 do.	500	10,000
00 do.	100	10,000
200 do.	50	10,000
400 do.	25	10,000
1,000 do.	20	20,000
15,000 do.	10	150,000
16,739 Prizes.		
33,261 Blanks.		
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are ſold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous taſk a ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient number of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National Univerſity and the other federal objects may continue to favor the deſign.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the ſhort ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. co

WATSON'S ANSWER to GIBBON.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for ſale by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

Apology for Chriſtianity,

In a ſeries of Letters, addreſſed to

EDWARD GIBBON, ESQ.

Author of the Hiſtory of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire:

BY *R. WATSON*, D. D. F. R. S. Biſhop of Landaff.

(Price 75 cents bound)

Watſon's Anſwer to Paine,

To be had at the ſame place.

The enemies of Religion are awake! Let not her friends ſleep.

Sept. 1. mw&ftf

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber, having been reduced in his circumſtances, by ſundry misfortunes, and being thereby unable to ſatisfy his juſt debts, hereby gives notice to his Creditors and to all perſons concerned, that he intends to apply to the General Aſſembly of Maryland at their next ſeſſion to be held on the firſt Monday of November next. for the benefit of an act of inſolvency.

WILLIAM EDMONDSON

Eaſton, 1ſt of the 9th month, 1796. 1awt1ſtMN

To be ſold,

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a ſuitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high ſtate of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On ſaid plantation there is a genteel two-ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-houſe. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the beſt kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard conſiſts of about three hundred grafted apple-trees. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, may be informed of the terms by applying to

ANDREW HUNTER.

July 29 ‖

TO BE SOLD,

At No. 128, North Second-Street, and by ſeveral of the Apothecaries in this City.

TRANSFERS of the right to remove pains and inflammations from the human body, as ſecured to Dr. ELISHA PERKINS, by patent, with inſtruments and directions neceſſary for the practice. This mode of treatment is particularly uſeful in relieving pains in the head, face, teeth, breaſt, ſide, ſtomach, back, rheumatiſms, recent gouts, &c. &c.

Notwithſtanding the utility of this practice, it is not preſumed but there are caſes in which this and every other remedy may ſometimes fail.

June 1, 1aw

To be diſpoſed of,

THE time of a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who has between four and five years to ſerve: She can be recommended for her ſobriety and honeſty. For particulars enquire at No. 132, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Auguſt 3. w&dtf

On Wedneſday evening, the 12th inſt. at 7 o'clock, at the Coffee-Houſe,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

A LARGE, elegant, and well finiſhed three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, (the late reſidence of Gen. Walter Stewart,) with a Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, on the Weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, near Union-ſtreet, containing in front 32 feet, and in depth 100 feet to an alley leading into Union-ſtreet. The Houſe is 32 feet front, and 50 feet deep; the ſeveral rooms contained in it are large, commodious, and compleatly finiſhed; the two firſt ſtories are each thirteen feet high; there are ten mahogany doors in the houſe, a geometrical ſtair-caſe with mahogany rails, and a good ſky-light; the kitchen is in the cellar; which is ſpacious and convenient, and finiſhed with an oven, ſtew holes and pantries, a ſervants hall and large wine cellar adjoining the kitchen, in front of which is an area in which is a pump; the yard is vaulted. Communicating with the ſaid building, is a neat, three-ſtory BRICK HOUSE, on the North ſide of Union ſtreet, containing 20 feet front by 20 feet deep, the lower part of which is at preſent occupied as a compting-houſe, and the upper part divided into well finiſhed large chambers: this houſe, may, at a ſmall expence, be converted into a convenient dwelling; the ſtreet door is very handſome, and the front and back have Venetian window-ſhutters. Adjoining the laſt mentioned houſe, upon the lot belonging to the firſt, are erected Bathing-Rooms, &c. there are likewiſe very good Coach-Houſes and Stables, finiſhed equal (or nearly ſo) with any in the city, on a lot, containing on Union-ſtreet 20 feet, and in depth on the Weſt ſide of the ſaid alley 52 feet—there are good cellars under the whole of the building, and a Wine Room over a part of the Stable, with a Hay Loft over the remainder. Approved notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken for one half of the purchaſe money, the remainder on like notes at ſix months, ſecurity to be given on the premiſes until the whole is diſcharged.

FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers.

6th Oct. dt12th

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Bay Horſe,

Fifteen hands high, four years old, warranted ſound. Enquire at No. 194, Market-ſtreet.

October 6. *2

Waſhington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from the Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,		20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,008
To be raiſed for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

At a ſpecial meeting of the Board of Directors for eſtabliſhing uſeful Manufactures, holden at Paterſon, July 8, 1796,

RESOLVED, That a ſpecial meeting of the Stockholders of the Society be called on the firſt Monday, being the third day of October next, at Paterſon, by ten of the clock of the ſame day; then and there to take into conſideration the propriety of diſſolving the ſaid corporation, agreeably to the law in ſuch caſe made and provided—and the Stockholders are earneſtly requeſted to attend the ſaid meeting in perſon or by proxy.

Auguſt 27 dt30thO

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION,

ABOUT 12 miles from this City, ſituate in Abington Townſhip, Montgomery County; containing 70 acres, a new ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a ſtone kitchen and ſtone ſpring houſe, over an excellent ſpring of water, a barn, ſtables, ſheds, barracks, &c. A large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood ſufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Poſſeſſion may be had the 1ſt of April next. Property in this city will be taken in exchange, or MORRIS and NICHOLSONS Notes in payment. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. ttſf

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Eſtate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Weſtern road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the reſt arable of the firſt quality. There are on the premiſes a good two ſtory brick houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, ſtables, and other convenient buildings; a ſmoke-houſe and ſtone, ſpring-houſe; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except thoſe immediately under tillage, and are ſo laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat.

The foregoing is part of the eſtate of Jacob Harman, deceaſed, and offered for ſale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Surviving Executor.

Oct. 9. tt&ſ

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET,
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]